

Forests, Protected Areas and the Payment for Ecosystem Services: Reserva do Juma

Prof. Solange Teles da Silva

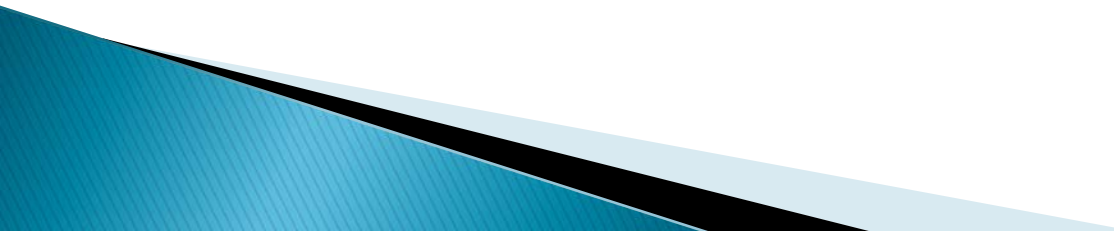
Cnpq Researcher of Productivity

Danielle de Ouro Mamed

Phd candidate

State University of Amazonas, Mackenzie University,
Catholic University of Paraná, CNPq

Payment of ecosystem services

- ▶ Is it possible to understand that “compensation” for traditional population in protected areas works as a type of payment for ecosystem services?
 - ▶ What does this strategy mean taking into account Brazilian law and the view of different actors?
 - ▶ Can this “compensation” help to reduce poverty and social equity ?
- 

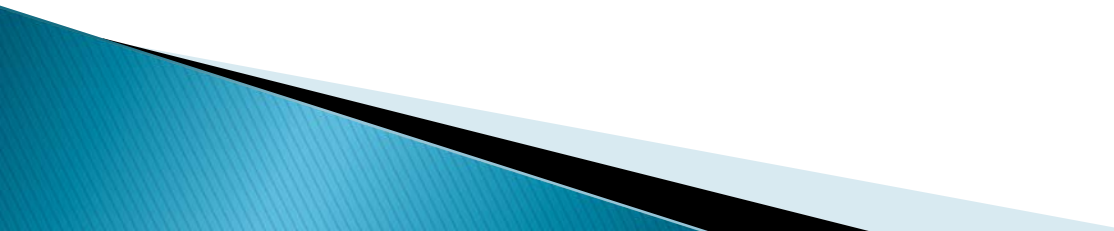
Forests, Protected areas and the Payment for Ecosystem Services: Reserva do Juma

I – Forests, Protected Areas and Ecosystem Services in Brazil

II – Reserva do Juma in Amazon Region and the payment for ecosystem services



I – Forests, Protected Areas and Ecosystem Services in Brazil

- ▶ Forests, protected areas and Brazilian Constitution
 - ▶ Protected areas under infraconstitutional legislation
 - ▶ Ecosystem services and the “New Forest Code” of 2012
- 

Forests and Protected Areas in Brazil

- ▶ Art. 225 – the right to an ecologically balanced environment

Paragraph 1 – In order to ensure the effectiveness of this right, it is incumbent upon the Government to:

- I – preserve and restore the **essential ecological processes** and provide for the ecological treatment of species and ecosystems;

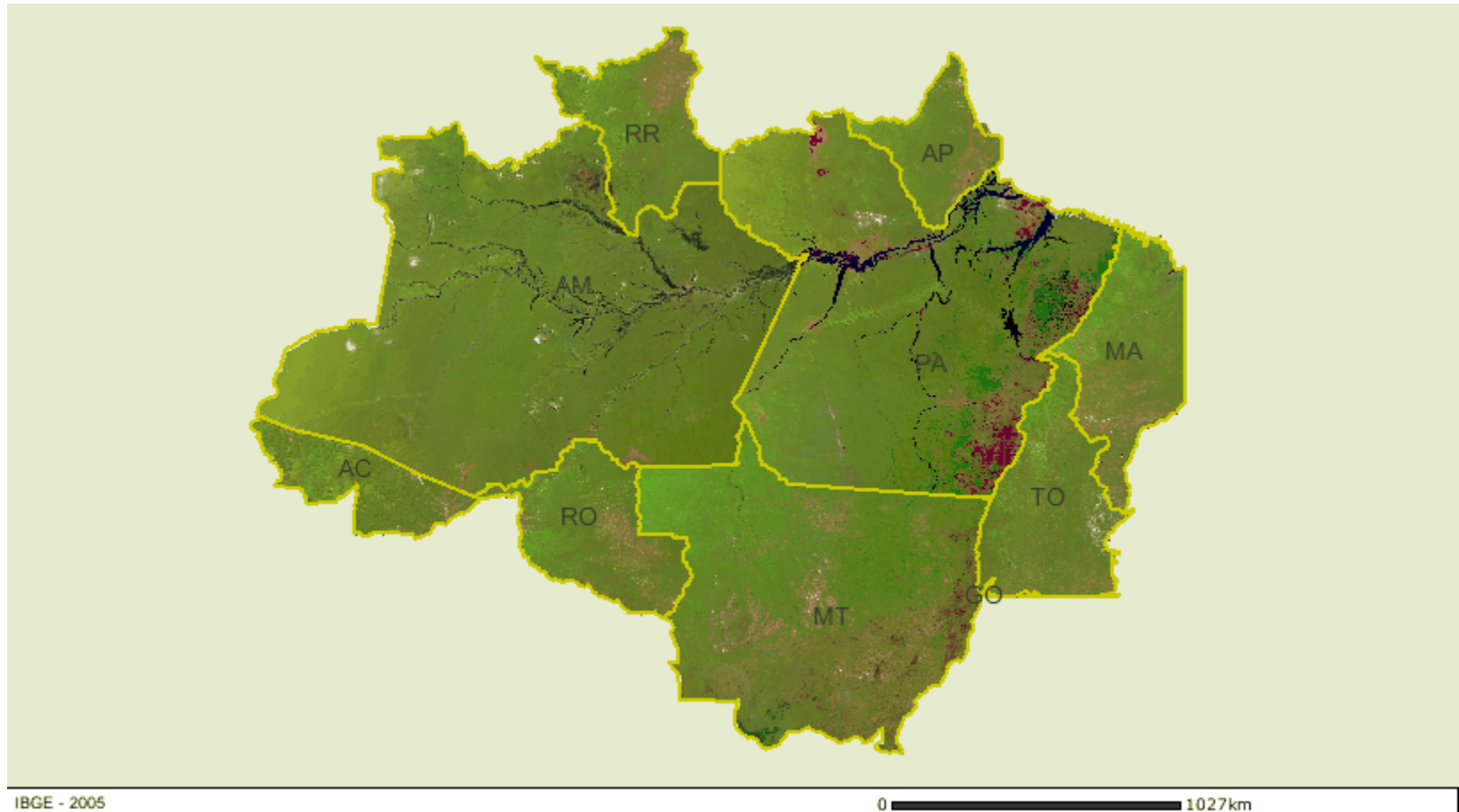
.....

- III – define, in all units of the Federation, **territorial spaces** and their components which are to receive special protection, any alterations and suppressions being allowed only by means of law, and any use which may harm the integrity of the attributes which justify their protection being forbidden;

.....

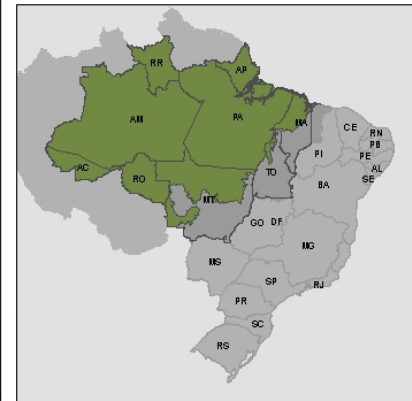
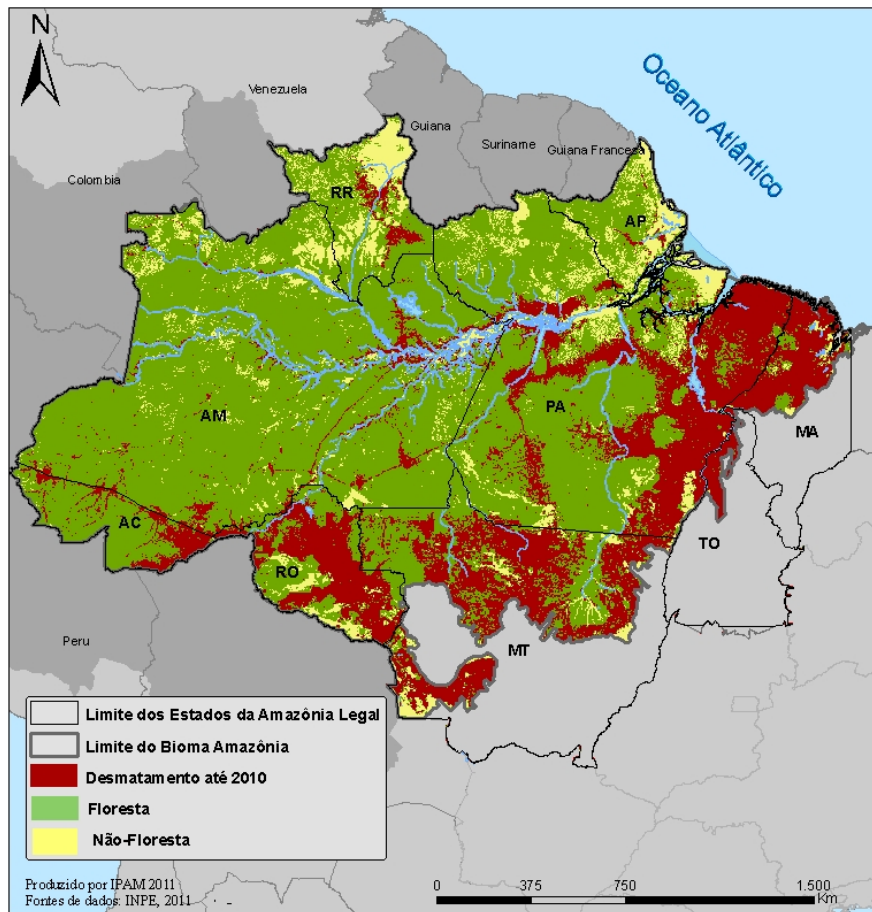
Paragraph 4 – The **Brazilian Amazonian Forest**, the Atlantic Forest, the Serra do Mar, the Pantanal Mato-Grossense and the coastal zone are part of the national patrimony, and they shall be used, as provided by law, under conditions which ensure the preservation of the environment, therein included the use of mineral resources.

Brazilian Legal Amazon – 61% of Brazilian territory
Amazonas, Amapá, Acre, Mato Grosso, west part of
Maranhão, Pará, Rondonia, Roraima, Tocantins (the New
Forest Code also includes the State of Goiás)



Mapa do desmatamento no bioma Amazônia até 2010 produzido pelo IPAM a partir dos dados do PRODES.

<http://www.ipam.org.br/saiba-mais/Desmatamento-em-Foco/9>



Deforestation

- ▶ the rate of deforestation – 2010 – all states of the Amazon: 7,000 km², the lowest rate since 1988, but still amounts to 1 million football fields.

Desmatamento na Amazônia Legal em 2010

1.000.000 x



Desmatamento-em-

Brazilian Legal Amazon

- ▶ Almost 61% – territory of the country
- ▶ 5% GDP –gross domestic product
- ▶ 10 % – urban population
- ▶ 12% – total population
- ▶ 1970–2000 = 172% population increase
- ▶ 4,2hab/km²

Forests and Protected Areas in Brazil

▶ Protected Areas

- Forestry Code
- Units of Conservation and Indigenous Reservations

Forestry Code

Areas of Permanent Preservation – APP

- areas that have the environmental function of preserving water resources, landscape, geologic stability, biodiversity, fauna and flora gene flow, protecting the soil and also assuring human well-being

Legal Reserve

- areas in rural property or rural possession – **economic use of natural resources**
- 80% of the rural property in forest areas on the Legal Amazon
- 35% of the rural property in savanna areas on the Legal Amazon
- 20% of the rural property in the other regions of the country

BASICAMENTE ESTAMOS PROPONDO QUE AS FLORESTAS SE "MUDEM" DAS NOSSAS PROPRIEDADES!



Coleção Direito e Desenvolvimento Sustentável

CÓDIGO FLORESTAL

Desafios e Perspectivas

Coordenação

Solange Teles da Silva

Sandra Cureau

Márcia Diegues Leuzinger



AVAAZ.ORG
O MUNDO EM AÇÃO

ENGLISH
简体中文

Dilma: salve nossas florestas



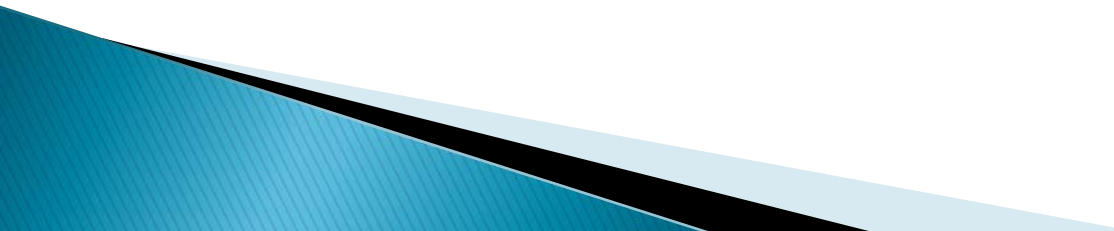
673,999

1,000,000



Federal Law n. 12.651 /2012 – “New Forest Code” – art. 41

Federal Executive Power is authorized to establish a program to support and encourage the conservation of the environment as well as adoption of technologies and best practices that **balance agricultural and forestry productivity**, by adopting the **mechanism of payment or incentive for environmental services** in return, monetary or not, for conservation activities and improvement of ecosystems and environmental services



Payment or incentive for environmental services

The PES take into account services that manage, such as, individually or cumulatively

- ▶ a) sequestration, **conservation**, maintenance and increased inventory and **reduced carbon flux**;
- b) the preservation of **natural scenic beauty**;
- c) **biodiversity conservation**;
- d) conservation of **water and water services**;
- e) the **regulation of climate**;
- f) the **cultural and traditional ecosystem knowledge**
- g) the retention and upgrading of the **soil**;
- h) the maintenance of **Areas of Permanent Preservation, Legal Reserve and restricted use**.

Biodiversity Protection = Protected Areas

Federal Law of National System of Conservation Units – Federal Law n. 9.985/2000

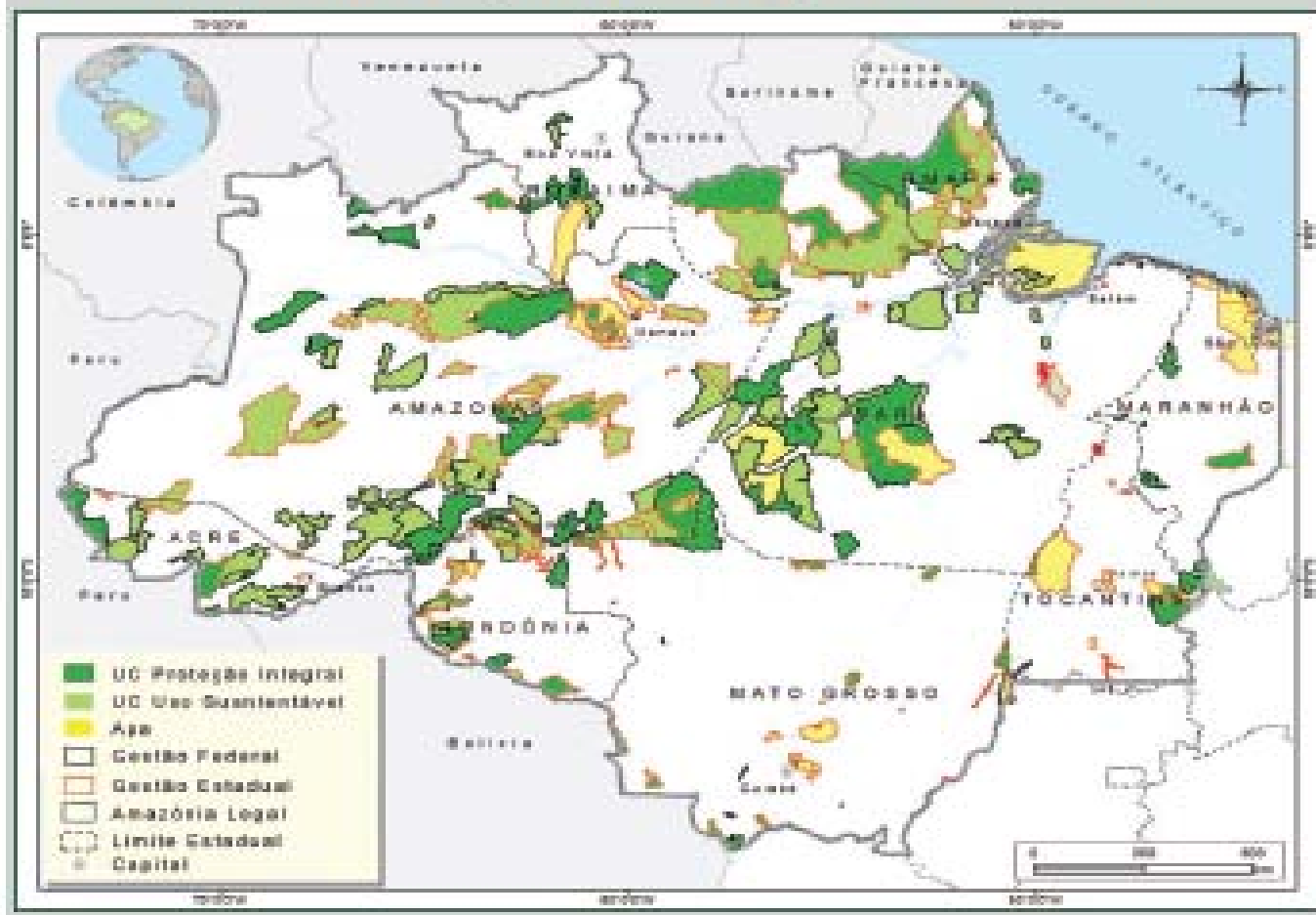
Brazilian Legal Amazon
307 Conservation Units (2010)
1,174,258 km²
23.5% of this territory

Biodiversity Protection = Protected Areas

Federal Law of National System of Conservation Units – Federal Law n. 9.985/2000

- Conservation Units of Complete Protection (111 on Legal Amazon till 2010)
 - National Parks, Biological Reserves,...
- Conservation Units of Sustainable Use (196 on Legal Amazon till 2010)
 - Development Sustainable Reserves, Reserves of extraction,...

FIGURA 2. Unidades de Conservação na Amazônia Legal até dezembro de 2010



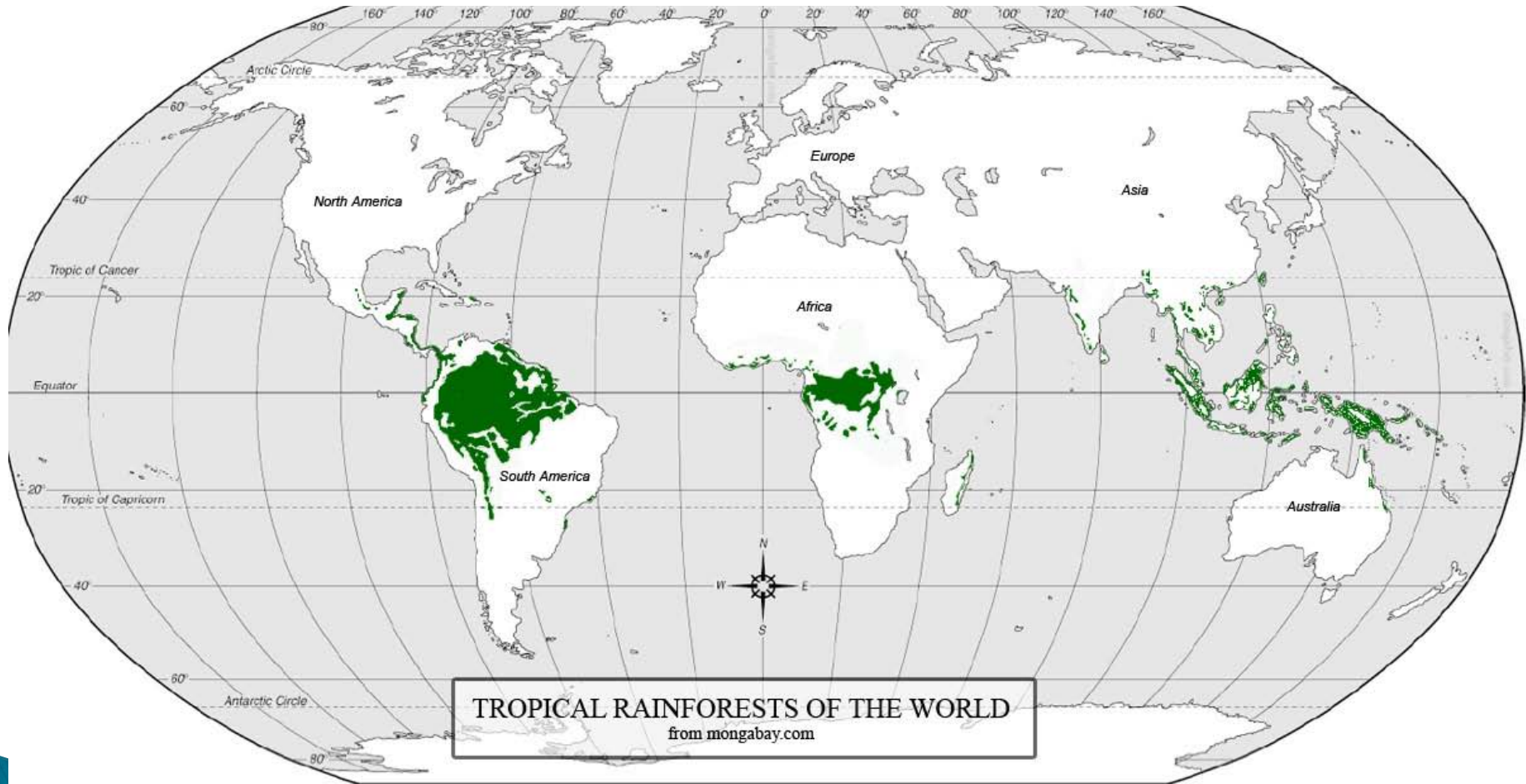
<http://www.imazon.org.br/publicacoes/livros/areas-protegidas-na-amazonia-brasileira-avancos-e/4-unidades-de-conservaassapso-na-amazania-legal>

II – Reserva do Juma in Amazon Region and the payment for ecosystem services

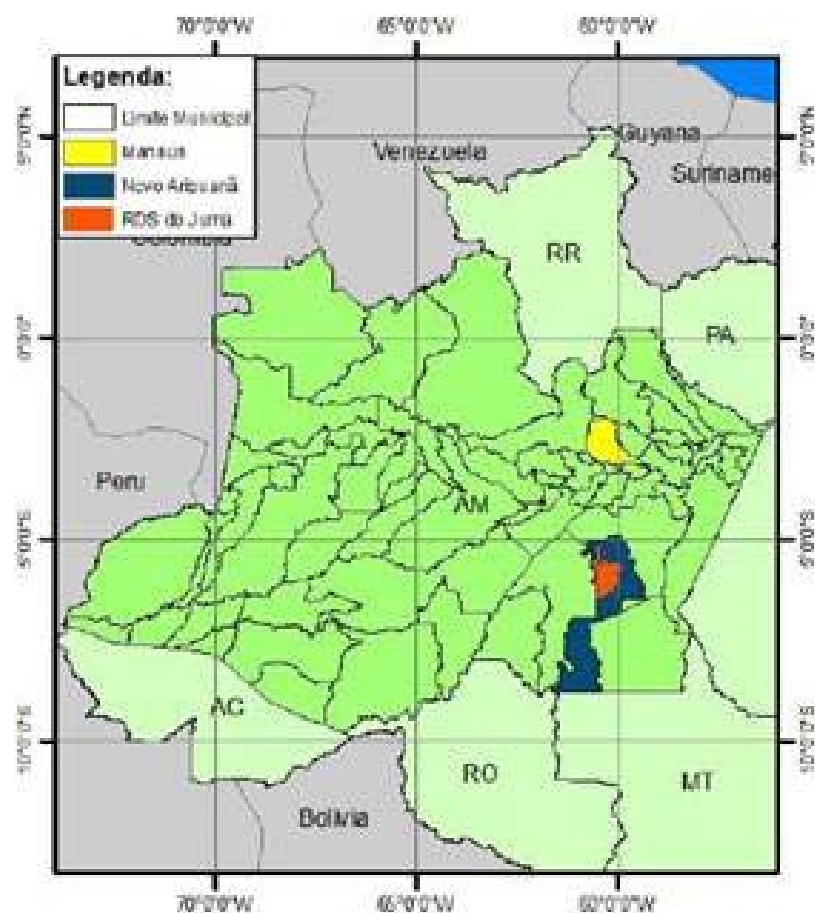
- ▶ established by the Amazonas State Government through Decree 26009 of July 2006.
 - City of New Aripuanã in the state of Amazonas, area of 589,611.28 hectares
 - Traditional population : 44 communities, with 378 families, 1,668 registered residents, benefited 338 families and 319 cards delivered (FAS, 2009, 46)
 - Juma Project is a project of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) (international certification – WORD RAINFOREST MOVEMENT)

Tropical Rainforest

<http://pt.mongabay.com/rainforests/0201.htm>



Fonte: SDS/AMAZONAS, 2010, p. 28.

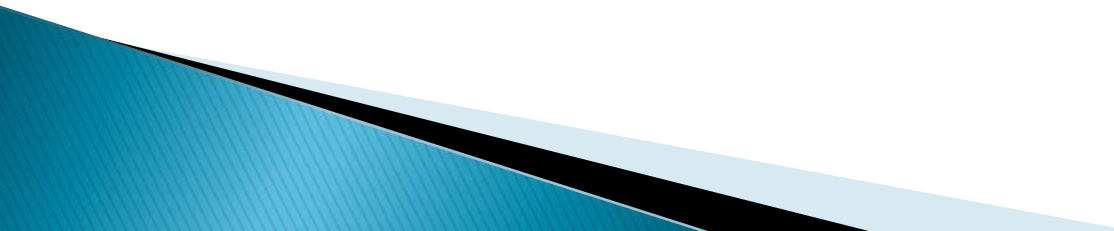


Payments for environmental services “Bolsa Floresta” Program

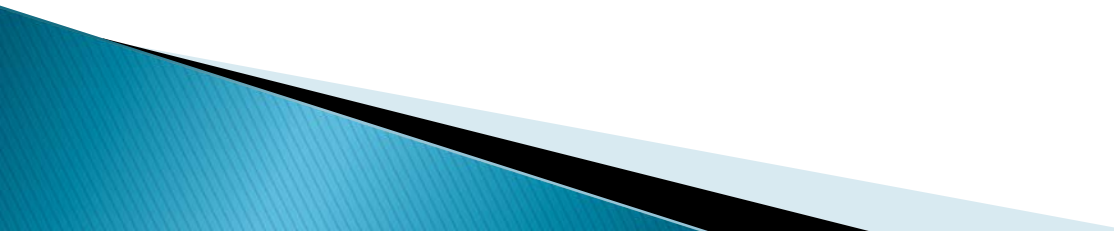
- ▶ Four axes:
 - a) “Bolsa Floresta” Family
 - b) “Bolsa Floresta” Association
 - c) “Bolsa Floresta” Social
 - d) “Bolsa Floresta” Income



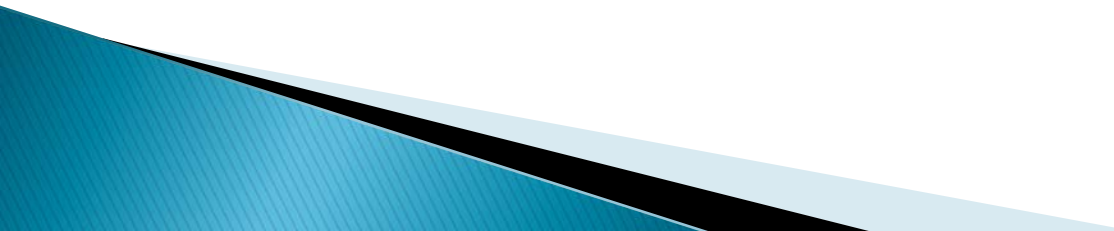
Payments for environmental services – “Bolsa Floresta” Program

- ▶ “Bolsa Floresta” Family – provides the payment of a monthly quantum – “compensation” – equivalent to \$ 30.00 (thirty American dollars= to families living in protected areas.
 - ▶ “Bolsa Floresta” Association – 10% of the sum of all “Bolsa Floresta” Family– strengthening the basis of community organization.
- 


Payments for environmental services – “Bolsa Floresta” Program

- ▶ “Bolsa Floresta” Social – payed per family per year to be invested in improving education, health, communication and transportation of the inhabitants of RDS.
 - ▶ “Bolsa Floresta” Income – payed per family, per year, designed to support sustainable production (the chosen activities may not result in deforestation).
- 

Payments for environmental services – “Bolsa Floresta” Program

- ▶ Strong marketing!
 - ▶ Institutional conditions?
 - ▶ Information–participation and transparency?
 - ▶ Empowering communities?
- 

Final considerations

- ▶ **Maybe PES can constitutes a way of retribution and environmental justice associated with biodiversity conservation, but for this it is necessary transparency and the population must be involved all along the process.**
 - ▶ **But PES it is not the “miracle solution” – empowering communities and recognition of their rights can contribute to biodiversity conservation in Amazon Region.**
 - ▶ **Periodical evaluation by independent researchers should be made to ascertain the level of awareness and participation of the traditional population involved and the benefits in terms of forest protection and social equity.**
- 

Thank you! Obrigada !

- ▶ solange.teles@pq.cnpq.br
- ▶ danielle.mamed@gmail.com

